

N. Walls

BUCKLEY.

July 1926.

467

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for 1925.

POPULATION. The estimation of the population given by the General Register Office, Somersset House, is 6862, and I have myself estimated the population in the two portions of the U.D. at 4023 in Bistre and 2839 in Buckley.

BIRTH RATE. The number of births registered during the year was 135. The actual number of births was 139. There were five illegitimate births. The birth rate for the U.D. was therefore 20.256 per 1000 population, compared with one of 19.379 in 1924.

In Bistre the number of births was 96 giving a birth rate of 23.862, compared with one of 18.145 in 1924.

In Buckley there were 43 births giving a birth rate of 15.146 .

The following table gives the births per month as registered in U.D.

	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apr	May	Jne	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTALS.
BISTRE	M 1	) 5	) 3	) 5	) 1	) 4	) 7	) 4	) 8	) 1	) 4	) 3	) 46
	F 4	) 3	) 6	) 6	) 4	) 7	) 4	) 2	) 4	) 4	) 2	) 4	) 50
BUCKLEY	M 5	) 2	)	)	) 1	) 2	) 3	)	) 1	) 2	) 5	) 1	) 22
	F 1	) 1	)	)	) 3	) 1	) 4	) 3	) 2	)	) 1	) 4	) 20
													) 68
	11	) 11	) 9	) 11	) 9	) 14	) 18	) 9	) 15	) 7	) 12	) 12	) 70
													) 138

DEATH RATE. The number of deaths registered as having occurred in the U.D. was 74. But besides there were 17 deaths of residents that took place outside the U.D., bringing the total deaths for the district up to 91. The death rate therefore was 13.261, compared with one of 11.365 in 1924.

In Bistre 58 deaths giving a death rate of 14.417 compared with one of 9.942 in 1924.

In Buckley 33 deaths giving a death rate of 11.623, compared with one of 13.38 in 1924.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2 the same as in 1924.

The following table gives the deaths registered in the district per month, in the different age periods.

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTALS.
Under 1 yr.	M	1	1	1										3
	F	2	1		1		1				1	1	1	8
1 & under 2	M			1				1		1				3
	F						1					1		2
2 & under 5	M				1								1	2
	F													
5 & under 15	M			1										1
	F													
15 & under 25	M													
	F													
25 & under 45	M		2	1	1		1		1		1			7
	F	1								1				2
45 & under 65	M	1		1	1	1	2		2	1		1		10
	F	1		1							3	1	1	7
65 & over	M	1	2	2	3	1	1		1	2		1	1	15
	F		2	2	2			2	1	1		1	3	14
														41
														33
														74

INFANTILE DEATH RATE. The number of deaths under 1 year old was 12, giving a death rate per 1000 registered births of 86.33 compared with one of 82.706 in 1924. The infantile death rate for the whole Country was 75. There was one death of an illegitimate infant.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY. The number of deaths from the acute infectious diseases was 8, there being 5 from whooping cough, 2 from Influenza, and one from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. This gives a death rate of 1.165 per 1000 population compared with one of .582 in 1924.

MORTALITY FROM INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE CHEST. The number of deaths from these diseases was 13, there being 6 from Bronchitis and 7 from Pneumonia. The death rate was therefore 1.894 compared with one of 1.602 in 1924.

3.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES. The number of deaths was 7, of which 3 were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four from other Tubercular diseases. The death rate was therefore 1.02 compared with one of 1.019 in 1924.

OCCURRENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The number of cases for which notifications were received was 331, of which 275 were for Measles, 34 for Scarlet Fever, 13 for Tuberculosis, 4 for Erysipelas, 3 for Diphtheria, 1 for Puerperal Septicaemia, and 1 for Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

The incidence of notifiable disease was therefore 48.236 per 1000 population.

The number of deaths from notifiable diseases was 3, Puerperal septicaemia causing 1, Erysipelas 1, and Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1.

The monthly incidence of notifiable disease is shown in the following table.

	Jan)	Feb)	Mch)	Apr)	May)	Jne)	Jly)	Aug)	Sep)	Oct)	Nov)	Dec)	TOTALS.
Measles	1	1	2	3	48	89	13						157
Bistre.													
Measles		7	23	28	50	9						1	118
Buckley													275
Scarlet Fever													
Bistre	1	7	1	1		1	2				1	3	17
Scarlet Fever													
Buckley.		4	3		1		2			2	2	3	17
Tuberculosis													34
Bistre.	1		1	1	2		1	1					7
Tuberculosis													
Buckley.	1	1							1	1	1	1	6
Diphtheria													13
Bistre							1						1
Diphtheria													
Buckley			1		1								2
Erysipelas													3
Bistre.											1	1	2
Erysipelas													
Buckley.										1		1	2
Epidemic.													4
Bistre.							1						1
Meningitis													
Buckley													1
Puerperal													
Bistre.	1												1
Septicaemia													
Buckley.													1
													186
	5	20	31	33	102	99	20	1	1	4	5	10	145
													331

MEASLES. There had been scattered cases in 1924 to the number

of 8, but in the beginning of 1925 it began to take on the character of an epidemic, 8 cases being notified in February, 25 in March, 31 in April 98 in May and the same number in June when it had apparently spent its force, as there were only 13 cases notified in July, and no more during the rest of the year until December when there was one. There were, no doubt, some cases which did not have medical attendance, and of which the parents did not notify the occurrence. In order to lessen the possibility of this as much as one could I drew up a leaflet setting out the responsibility of parents and guardians in this matter, informing them also of their liability to prosecution for failure to carry out this duty of notification, and of the necessity of isolation of cases for a proper period. By your orders this leaflet was printed and a copy was given to every household in which a case occurred. It was also printed in small poster form and a copy of this was displayed in different parts of the district. Disinfectants were supplied whenever a case was notified.

On account of the prevalence of Measles and general sickness among the scholars of the St Matthews Infants School I, on February 24th 1925, authorised the closure of the school for a fortnight, extending the period for another fortnight on March 9th, and finally to six weeks altogether on March 23rd. Also, on May the 12th for a similar reason I authorised the closure of the Lane End Infants School until after the Whitsun holiday. In June the epidemic had reached such proportions that I considered it advisable to ask you to request the different places of worship to consent to the postponement of the annual procession of the combined Sunday Schools on the second Tuesday in July to a later date. This suggestion however roused so much public feeling against it, that I withdrew it. The officials of the different Sunday Schools however undertook to inform parents that they must not allow children from infected households to take part in the procession, and I think some good may have resulted. Certainly no harm can have been done by airing the matter. Fortunately the epidemic had spent its force and came abruptly to a conclusion in July aided in this very materially no doubt by the breaking up of the day schools for the summer holiday.

I am glad to say that there were no deaths from Measles.

SCARLET FEVER. This had become epidemic in the last 2 or 3 months of 1924. In the beginning of December of that year I closed all the day schools and Sunday Schools until after the Xmas holiday, extending the period for a fortnight, and allowing them to reopen on January 18th 1925. The closure of the Schools had apparently an immediate effect in lessening the severity of the epidemic, as, while there were 17 cases notified in December 1924, there was only one in January 1925. But after the opening of the Schools there was a recondescence of the disease, 11 cases being notified in February 1925, and another 11 cases in the next 5 months to the end of July. After the closing of the Schools for the summer holiday August and September were free from new cases but in the last three months of the year there were again 11 cases. Everytime the Schools were closed there was an immediate decline in the number of cases notified. Each time they were reopened there was a renewal of the outbreak. The inference, I wont say is, but certainly seems obvious. That is, that the chief factor in spreading the disease is the congregating of the children together in School.


Most of the cases were isolated as far as possible and treated in their homes, disinfectants being supplied.

One case was removed to the Hawarden R.D. Isolation Hospital. This was a case in a house where two families were living together, isolation in the house being almost impossible.

In character the epidemic was on the whole of a mild type. Altogether in 1924 and 1925 there were 81 cases, 47 in 1924 and 34 in 1925. Fortunately there were no deaths in either year.

DIPHTHERIA. Three cases occurred one in March, one in May and one in July. The cases in March and May occurred in one house in Liverpool Road and were both isolated and treated at home.

The case in July was one of Laryngeal Diphtheria and was immediately removed to the Hawarden R.D. Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.



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TUBERCULOSIS. There were 13 cases notified during the year, 8 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 of Abdominal Tuberculosis, 1 of Tuberculosis of glands and 1 of Meningeal Tuberculosis. Of the Pulmonary cases one had been in a Sanatorium in Lancashire but was discharged incurable and died 2 or 3 months after coming home. There was another death of a Pulmonary case who had refused Institutional treatment. One of the abdominal cases also, and the meningeal case were fatal.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. This disease is one which may become epidemic in the crowded areas of large towns, the infection being largely spread by flies. It is fortunately rare in Districts such as ours. The mortality rate is always high. This case occurred in a family living in two small rooms part of No.1 Hewitts Lane. There were only the parents and the child, but even so the space was so small as to constitute overcrowding. The case was a fatal one. As soon as it was possible for them to get other accommodation I persuaded the parents to leave, and informed the tenants that these two rooms must not be let again to a family.

HOUSING. There is still ~~an~~ a great shortage of houses, but it is gradually becoming less acute. During 1925 there were 20 New houses completed, but only 2 of these were occupied by the end of the year. There were at the commencement of the year 1511 occupied houses in the district, and at the end of it 1513. All of the new houses were of a good type.

During the year 60 privy middens were converted to pail closets, and pails were supplied to the new houses. The total of houses supplied with pails is now 1230. There is no doubt that the pail system has caused a great improvement in the sanitary conditions round the houses.

Some of the new houses have had Water Closets installed draining into tanks either individual to the house, or into a tank common to 2 or 3 houses. There are already 35 water closets in use in the district, including 2 at the Tivoli, 1 at the Council Chambers and 1 at the Albert Hall, and there will probably be another 5 by the end of the year. This increase of water closets

while it constitute an improvement makes it all the more necessary that a proper system of drainage and sewage disposal should be carried out for the district. There were no houses condemned during the year, 1925.

FOOD SUPPLY. There was nothing that came under one's notice that could be taken exception to in the matter of food supply. There is no doubt that there has been a great improvement in the matter of storage and sale of foods in the district in the last 12 or 15 years.

WATER SUPPLY. This was on the whole good. Complaint was made from one district, Ewloe Place, that the supply was deficient, and it was found that the pipe to this district was becoming choked up. It was cleaned out, and the supply has since been better.

WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES. Nothing was found needing comment or report. There are no occupations in the district giving work to outworkers. The number of workshops and workplaces in the district was

Bakehouses.....	13
Builders' Workshops.....	3
Milliners and Dressmakers Workshops	5
Bootmakers and Cloggers	" 8
Tailors	" 2
Motor and Cycle Repairers	" 6
Printers	" 1
Blacksmiths'	" 3
Ragsorters	" 1
Carpenters'	" 2

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID FRASER.

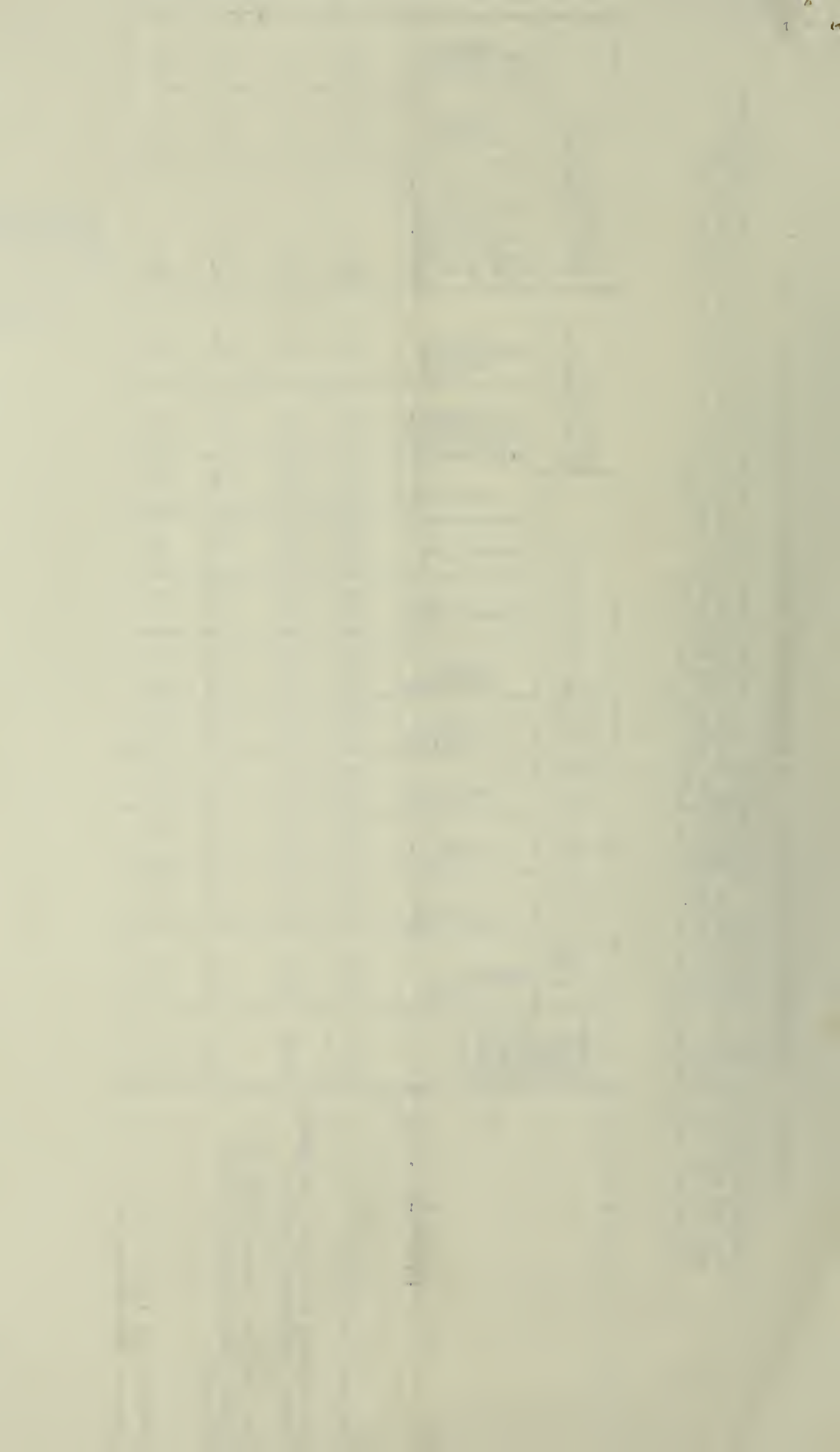


TABLE X. - BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										Rate per 1,000 Births.			Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diphtheria & Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year	Deaths arising out of infectious diseases.	Inquest cases.	Uncertified cases.			
England and Wales.	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0			
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6			
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1			
London.	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0			





C I V I L I A N S O N L Y.

M.13.
84-04.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT 1925.

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
All causes.	52	59.
Whooping Cough	4	1
Influenza	1	1
Meningococcal meningitis.	1	
Tuberculosis at of respiratory system.	3	
Other tuberculous diseases		4
Cancer, malignant disease	7	2
Cerebral haemorrhage etc.	6	1
Heart disease	2	4
Arterio-sclerosis	4	1
Bronchitis	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	4
Other respiratory diseases	1	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1	
Puerperal sepsis		1
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth.	3	3
Other deaths from violence	6	1
Other defined diseases.	6	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	2	
Deaths of Infants(Total ...	3	9
under 1 year (Illegitimate ...		1
Total Births 	71	68
Legitimate 	68	66
Illegitimate 	3	2
POPULATION. " 		6862.

General Register Office,
Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

March 1926.

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BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

C O P Y

R E P O R T

-of-

DR. DAVID FRASER, MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH, FOR THE YEAR 1925.

